Transportation Demanding Attention. STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1881.

To the Legislature: As the representatives of the people, intrusted with the important duty of making laws for their government, you are cordially welcomed to the balls of legislation. The circumstances under which you meet are extremely auspicious. The exceptional prosperity which, under the favor of Divine Providence, has attended our people during the past year, is a cause of especial congratulation. Never, per-haps, in the history of the State, has a single year been so fruitful in beneficial results. Almost every material interest has prospered in a remarkable degree. Agriculture, commerce nd the manufactures have alike enjoyed the advantages of renewed activity. Labor has been in ready demand, and has received inreased reward, while comfort and contentment have found abode in many hitherto cheerless

The influences which have thus contributed to the individual well-being of our citizens have public affairs. The peace and good order of the State have been preserved without interruption, while we have passed through a political contest of more than usual interest and

In entering upon the duties and responsibilities of a new year it is proper that we should reverently acknowledge our obligations to the Supreme Being for the manifold blessings so erously bestowed upon us in the past, and humbly invoke His continued protection and FINANCES.

It is gratifying to be enabled to inform you that the financial condition of the State is eminently satisfactory. The revenues have been nently satisfactory. The revenues have been sufficient to meet all current limbilities, besides contributing \$500,000 to the sinking fund, and leaving the surplus on hand \$250,000 larger than at the close of the previous fiscal year. The following statement exhibits the transactions of the financial department for the past fiscal year, and the general condition of the State treasury on the 30th of September, 1880:

Aggregate balances in the Treasury of all the funds Oct. 1. 1879. Aggregate receipts during the fical year ending Sept. 30, 1880.	\$4.518.336.41
Total  Deduct payments during the year	\$16,353,927 34 12,950,711 96
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 39, 1880,	\$3,446,215 38
The amount of receipts into the Treasury on account of the General Fund revenue during the year ending Sept. 30, 1880. The payments.	\$5.859,566.20 6,200,418.91
Apparent deficiency Sept. 30, 1880	430,852.71
Balances due from County Treasurers Sept. 3), 1980, on State tax of 1879. 4dd amontt paid on account of 1889 appropriation, included in tax levy, payable into the State Treasury in April and May, 1881, of which \$500,000 are for new Cap-	\$222,606 92
itol	1,080,085 39
Deduct apparent deficiency of the revenue, Sept. 30, 1880, As- shown in preceding state- ment. Sept. 3430,882 71 Also balances of 1879 appropri-	81,291,672 31
Sept. 30, 1680	638,912 70
Actual surplus Sept. 30, 1880	\$002,750 61

On the 30th September, 1879, the total funded debt was \$9.122.054.87, classified as follows: General fund (representing Indian annui-On the 30th September, 1830, the total funded debt was \$9,114,054.87, classified as follows: 

89 114 054 HZ Total. \$114.03 S7
The general fund State debt is all paid, and as item of \$122.694.87, included above, represents the amount required to yield, at the rate if 6 per centum, the sum necessary to pay the adian annuities. The balance of \$3,000, boundain a state of \$1,000, boundain an experiment of the fiscal year. A balance of \$2,051.480.17 in the stal single fund leaves the amount of that The State debt on the 30th S-ptember, 1879, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, amounted the On the 30th of September, 1880 (inclinding \$22,804.67), to 7,000,574.70

Showing net contribution to sinking fund of . \$500.851 50 The actual reduction of the debt during the 8,000 00 TAXATION.

For the current flecal year the tax levy is at the rate of 3% mills, which is expected to produce the sum of \$9,232,342,33, while that of the previous year, being at the rate of 2 863-1,000 mills, produced \$7,590,416,34. The increase in the tax levy for the current year became necessary to meet the appropriations of \$1,600,000 for the new Capitol.

The laws for the assessment of property as a basis for taxation have long been a cause of dissatisfaction to the people. In my first annual message the necessity of a revision of these laws was presented, and the last Legislature devoted much attention to the subject; but unfortunately no adequate measure of relief was perfected.

A single fact will demonstrate the importance

cately no adequate measure of relief was perfected.

A single fact will demonstrate the importance of this subject. In 1899 real estate contributed 78 per centum of the public revenue, and persenal property paid 22 per centum; while in 1879 the real estate was made to pay 878-19 per centum and persenal property only 12 2-10 per centum and personal property only 12 2-10 per centum of the whole tax. It would be difficult to show that the value of personal property has not increased to a larger extent in the past ten years than real estate. Indeed, it is claimed by persons well qualified to judge that the value of personal property at the present time is quite equal to a fair valuation of the real estate.

Taxes should be fairly and impartially assessed, in order that the expenses of the Government be equitably appartioned among all efficients. It is a notorious fact that the present laws are so defective in their operations that a portion of the taxpayers are purmitted to escape their just proportion of the public charges, while onerous and unfair burdens are laid upon others.

The subject is one which directly affects the

walls onerous and unfair burdens are laid upon others.

The subject is one which directly affects the interests of all classes, and deserves prompt consideration. It is hoped that you will bestow upon it such attention as its importance demands, and that you may succeed in removing all cause of complaint.

Several measures were enacted by the last Logislature designed to create new sources of revenue by lavying specific taxes upon corporations. These laws have not yet come into full effect, but they have already begun to make their contributions to the State Treasury. The receipts from these sources up to the close of the last flead year, best, 30, amounted to \$141,-127,03. The Comptrolier estimates that when in entire operation a revenue of \$2,000,000 per annum may be expected.

Some amendments are required to perfect these laws and seat the required to perfect

Some amendments are required to perfect these laws and secure their complete enforcement. The Comptroller will present in his annual report the details of such changes as the experience of the finance department renders desirable.

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CANALS. The canals have shared the general prosperi-ty, and carried a largely increased tonnage; greater than in any previous year, save only 1871 and 1872.

The revenues of the causis for the year ending Sept. 30, 1880, were as follows: Tota . \$1,183,852 74
Rentor surning water . 2177 cs
Miscellaraeous . 14,004 81 Total State expenses for ordinary repairs, super-intendence and collection of total 889,015 84 B89,015 84 Surplus revenues of the causis for the fiscal year ending Sept. 20, 1989. \$311,118 79 A comparison with the previous year shows the following results: Again in revenue of \$276.681 F2 Increase in expenses. 137.241 62

tional requirements in regard to the canal debt for the your is as follows: For interest on canal debt \$500 mg mg to For the Salaing fond \$500 mg mg Total Surplus revenues resided . \$11,118 79 Deficiency for year ending Sept. 30, 1880. \$677.742 21 Add deficiency in tax 1870. 24,777.49 Add for interest on these deficiencies sintil the same can be realised from taxes. 50,207.25

navigation is liable to place us at a disadvantage in competing for the carrying trade of the great West, it is high time that a reinedy be sought to avert a possible misfortune.

The State Engineer entertains the opinion that the capacity of the Eric Canal can be largely increased at comparatively small cost by raising the banks, thus providing for an additional foot of water. He will present the question in detail in his annual report, to which your careful attention is respectfully directed.

The condition of the abandoned canals has become derimental to the health of the people residing near them, and is the cause of serious complaint. Numerous cases of maintial fever have occurred, many of which preved fatal. Some legislation is necessary to authorize an abatement of the evil.

The interests of public education made grati-

abatement of the evil.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The interests of public education made gratifying progress during the past year. The attendance at school was largely increased; more teachers were employed, and the character of instruction was especially improved; and all at relatively less expenses than for the previous year. These are horeful indications for the growth of intelligence and the wellare of society. The maintenance of a well-ordered system of education, free to all who desire to enjoy its advantages, must certainly prove of incalculable benefit to the future interests of the State.

The liberal education of the children who are to be the men and women of the next generation will more than all else insure the future greatness and continued preciminence of the Empire State. Public education is also a measure of public economy, for, as intelligence is the best antidote for vice and crime, the expenditures for education will lessen the demands for charity and correction.

The last Legislature enacted a law making women eligible to vote at school meetings and to serve as school officers. In many localities women have already participated in school meetings, and in numerous instances they have been elected trustees. The measure has greatly increased the interest in school meetings, and in numerous instances they have been elected trustees. The measure has greatly increased the interest in school meetings, and in numerous instances they have been elected frustees. The measure has greatly increased the interest in school meetings, and in numerous instances they have been elected frustees. The measure has greatly increased the interest in school meetings, growing out of conflicting laws. This should be remediad by the enactment of a comprehensive at delining the rights of all participants in school matters. The following statement, furnished by the enactment of a comprehensive at delining the rights of all participants in school matters. The following statement information in reward to the public schools:

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1880: For the year ending sept. 30, 1990;
Total receipts, including balance on hand,
Sept. 30, 1879.

State the sept. 30, 1879.

Amount paid for teachers wages.

Total expenditures.

Number of school houses.

Number of school districts, excinsive of cities.

Number of teachers employed for the legal term Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school acceptance of school acceptance of school acceptance of school acceptance of the vear of the 20,596

STATE PRISONS. The experience of another year in the management of the State prisons has further vindicated the wisdom of the constitutional amendments in reference thereto. With the improved condition of the times the number of prisoners is gradually being reduced, as will be seen from the following comparative statement.

The average number of prisoners in the Clinton, Auburn, and Sing Sing prisons for the last three years is as follows:

The earnings and expenditures of the several State prisons for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1880, were as follows: \$217,028 60 181,277 69 ..... \$32,751 00

AUBURN. Deficiency..... ..... \$15,183 75 CUNTON. \$35,654 28 \$50,837 09 . \$18,000 98 BANKS.

The Superintendent of the Bank Department reports that sixty-eight banks of discount and deposit were doing business under the laws of this State on the 1st of October, 1890, at which date their condition was as follows:

Number of decoators.

The exceptionally large increase in deposits and number of new accounts is evidence not only of the increasing thrift and prosperity of our people, but of the complote restoration of public confidence in the management of these beneficent institutions.

Of trust, loan, and mortgage companies twelve institutions are in operation, having \$11,377,375 capital and \$96,713,717 of resources. Also, eight corporations for the safe keeping and guarantee of personal property, with aggregate capital of \$1,376,900.

INSURANCE.

of bersonal property, with aggregate capital of \$1,376,900.

Insurance.

Statistics furnished by the Insurance Department indicate that the condition of the several insurance companies doing business in this State has improved during the past year.

Of fire insurance companies 167 are now doing business in this State, as follows:

New York, 87; other States, 53; foreign, 22; with total assets of \$143,248,860; liabilities, including capital stock, \$94,107,073; net surplus, \$49,146,966. The gross cash income of these companies for the year was \$60,548,160, and their gross cash expenditure \$58,822,513.

Of life insurance companies, organized under the laws of this State, there are twelve now conducting business, with aggregate assets of \$202,562,831; liabilities, \$160,675,366; surplus to policy holders, \$32,887,465; and nineteen other State companies, with assets of \$198,952,-961; liabilities, \$166,562,705; surplus, \$32,390,-256. Eighteen marine insurance companies are doing business in this State (seven of which are organized under the laws of New York), with assets amounting to \$20,147,902 and a net surplus of \$3,555, 707; and four casanity insurance companies, with assets amounting to \$1,-900,000, and a net surplus of \$271,000.

In the tables adopted by the laws of this State for the purpose of calculating the reserves on life insurance policies, the rate of interest assumed is \$45 per centum. In view of the prosent market value of 4 per centum Government bonds and the general tendency to a lower rate of income upon all first-class securities, it becomes an important question whether the law should not be so amended as to provide a calculation upon a rate not higher than 4 per centum, and thus increase the amount of reserve required to be held to meet maturing claims of life insurance companies.

NATIONAL GUARD. INSUBANCE.

NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard comprises six divisions, eleven brigades, twenty-one regiments, five battalions, and thirty-six separate companies of infantry, eight separate troops of cavalry, and ten separate batteries of artillery, making in the aggregate 18,102 officers and onlisted men.

In the belief that a considerable reduction of the force would prove beneficial, orders were issued last year for the disbandment of some of the weaker organizations: Second and Twelfth Brigades, Forty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Regiments, Fifteenth Battalion, Second and Eighth Separate Companies of Infantry, Third Regiment and Troops H and K Cavairy, and Batteries H and C Artillery.

In my opinion, the National Guard needs still further reduction and a more thorough organization of the remainder, which it is hoped will be accomplished by the bill, should it become a law, which the Commissioners appointed pursuant to chapter 556 of the Laws of 1880 will in due time report to the Legislature. NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

THE WORK On the new Capitol building has, under the liberal appropriations of the last Legislature, made marked progress during the past season. Every effort has been made by the Commissioners to complete the apartments designed for the Senate and Executive Department in antelipation of the inceiting of the Legislature, as required by law; but unforeseen obstacles have prevented the full realization of this object. These sections of the edition are, however, well advanted, and it is confidently expected that they will be fully completed within a very few weeks.

The financial transactions of the Commissioners for the current year have been as follows:

There was on hand Jun. 1, 1889, an onex-pended balance of previous appropriation. Chapter 238, 1889 of 1880. Chapter 138, 1880 of 1880. \$1,673,140 e2 1,251,989 02 Expended during the year 1860...... 

on contracts when completed, and other expenditures not yet reported.

A serious defect was recently discovered in the groined arch above the Assembly Chamber. A large stone in one of the ribs of the arch was found to have been fractured and completely severed. Notwithstanding a thorough investigation, the Superintendent has been unable to make any satisfactory explanation of the cause. The broken stone has been removed, and it is hoped that no further trouble will occur. It will be well, however, for the Legislature to satisfy itself of the present safety of that portion of the building.

CANAL APPRAISERS.

satisfy itself of the present safety of that portion of the building.

CANAL APPRAISERS.

Although the canal system has long been completed, a large number of claims against the State for damages on account of the construction and use of the canals are still pending, and many new class are annually presented. During the past year two hundred and twenty-five new claims were filed, amounting to \$428,520. One hundred and nine claims have been passed upon by the Canal Appraisers, in which \$31,333 were \$claimed as damages. There were allowed thereon \$32,805,22. At the close of the fiscal year eight hundred and eighteen claims were still pending. The amount awarded the past year is somewhat in excess of the year before, from the lact that a number of larger claims of many years' standing were finally disposed of. The amount of awards for the past five years was \$146,456, against \$1,354,191 for the preceding five years. This gratifying result is due to the constitutional and statutory safeguards which have been adopted and a more therough investigation of claims by the appraisers.

appraisers.

Allinoad Transportation.

The last Legislature devoted a large part of its session to the consideration of measures designed to remedy certain evils in railroad management. The two Houses having failed to agree, the unsatisfactory condition of this important subject still continues, and should receive your thoughtful attention. Aside from mulic taxation, perhaps no question so seriously touches the interests of the people at large. Every community and all branches of business are directly affected by it. Unjust discriminations in the rates of transportation cause embarrassment and unnatural competition. Favoritism for one interest results in burdship to another. Stability and uniformity in freight tariffs are necessary for the safe conduct of husiness. Not only should equality of service be rendered to all citizens, but as well to all communities. For like service all patrons should be placed upon an equal footing; and as far as practicable general publicity should be given to freight tariffs.

In securing justice for the people it is not necessary that injustice be visited upon the railroads. These enterprises, that have so largely sided the growth and development of the State, are entitled to fair treatment. With the experience of the past as a guide, it is to be hoped that your wisdom will be equal to the importance of this question, which should receive a complete and successful solution at your hands. appraisers.
EAILBOAD TRANSPORTATION.

The munificent provision made for the care and maintenance of the unfortunate classes in this State may be to some extent appreciated from the following statement.

The property, real and personal, held for charitable purposes in this State may be set down in round numbers as follows:

15. State institutions. 26,000,000 By State institutions. \$6,000,000
By cities and counties 6,211,000
By incorporated associations. 21,900,000

.....\$35,000,000 The total expenditure during the past year for the support of the several charitable institutions, public and private, reached about eight militions of dollars. The average number of beneficiaries was approximately as follows:

The total number of insane persons in the several State and local asylums, poorhouses, and private asylums for the years stated, was as follows:

The rapid increase of insanity is truly alarming both as to the individuals affected and the recessary provision to be made for their care. The average annual increase of insane for the last four years has been four bundred persons. The Buffalo Asylum, which has been so far completed as to accommodate three hundred patients, cost about a million and a quarter of dollars, or more than four thousand dollars for each inmate. Such extraordinary expenditures for the eare and treatment of the insane seems like a profligate use of the public funds. Wantever future facilities may be required for this purpose should be provided upon a much more economical scale.

ELMIRA REPORMATORY. ELMIRA BEFORMATORY.

COUNTY JAILS AND POOBHOUSES.

COUNTY JAILS AND POORHOUSES.

The condition of our county jails and poorhouses was referred to in my last annual message as urgently demanding the attention of the Legislature. Additional information confirms my views then expressed, and induces me to sarnestly recommend your serious consideration of the subject. The report made to the Legislature in March last by the commission appointed to visit the jails and penfentiaries makes an intelligent and concise presentation of the existing abuses, and is well worthy of careful attention. The present condition of many of these institutions is a repreach to the fair fame of the State, and should be reformed without delay.

For several years the proposition to establish reformatories for women has been agitated with growing interest. It can hardly be doubted that such institutions, properly organized and conducted, would go far to remedy existing evils and save the State from future burdens which, under present circumstances, are inevitable.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Pursuant to chapter 322 of the Laws of 1880, the State Board of Health was duly organized, and has made gratifying progress in preparing for the important work before it. Human life is constantly exposed to dangers which intelligent observation should point out and guard against. Besides the needless exposure, of human life, it often happens that villages and cities suffer largely in their commercial interests from the prevalence of contagious diseases. Trade is frequently diverted, to the serious detriment of a community, when reasonable precaution would have avoided such misfortune. This new agency for protection has been established in response to the demands of an enightened public sentiment; and great expectations of valuable results await its development. With the active cooperation of the local health authorities in furtherance of the suggestions and advice of the State Board of Health, it is believed that much good will be accomplished.

EMIGRATION.

The volume of emigration from Europe during the last vear has been larger than in any

condition and management, and acknowledged the belief that the New York Quarautine was superior to any other.

HARDOR MARTERS AND PORT WARDENS. HARBOR MASTERS AND FORT WARDENS.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that portion of the laws of this State relating to harbor masters which authorizes them to collect feer as a remuneration for their services is held to be unconstitutional. There is, therefore, no legal componention provided for services which the law still requires to be performed. The status of the port wardens has likewise been brought into question by decisions of the courts, and their jurisdiction and authority disputed.

If the important daties which the law imposes upon these officers are to be continued, it is obvious that some suitable provision should be made in regard to them.

EXCHEL LAWS.

be made in regard to them.

EXCISE LAWS.

The interests of good government demand a thorough revision of the excise laws. The opponents of the liquor traffic, as well as those engaged in the business, believe that a change from the present chaotic condition is desirable. The existing enactments are smbiguous and in-efficient in their operation. Conflicting opinions of the courts have added to the confusion. In consequence thereof the officers who should enforce the laws find themselves paraizzed. For three consecutive years the annual messages of the Governor have contained recommendations for an entire revision of these laws and the subject is again presented, in the earnest hope that it will receive your patient consideration and was notion.

LOTTERY LAWS.

and the subject is again presented, in the earnest hope that it will receive your patient consideration and wise action.

LOTTERY LAWS.

The Constitution provides that no lottery shall be authorized or the sale of lottery tickets allowed within this Blate. Laws designed to enforce this constitutional mandate have been duly enacted, but have proved insufficient to accompilish the purpose. They have been duly enacted, but have proved insufficient to accompilish the purpose. They have been openly and flagrantly violated, and millions of deliars have been annually extracted from the earnings of the poor. The victims of this iniquitous traffic are mainly of a class needing the protection of the strong arm of the law, and it is to be regretted that more vigorous efforts are not made in their behalf.

With ample constitutional nuthority available to remove this scandalous evil. It is the duty of the Legislature to frame such laws as will be effective in accomplishing the desired object.

MUNICIPAL APPAILS.

Partial steps were taken by the Legislature last year to economize the local governments of New York and Brooklyn. These should be followed by vigorous action in the same direction until the expenses of those clicks, still too high by many millions of dollars, are reduced to a reasonable limit. For many years the ingenuty of man has been employed to create new offices and increase the salaries of others. Duttes have been divided, while the salaries of others. Duttes have been divided, while the salaries of the provided that it is a salaries of others. The provided the conficulty of the government of the office of the court of t

elected would mitigate the severity of the proceeding to vacate the office.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

It is the popular impression that imprisonment for debt was abolished in this State many
years ago. Such undoubtedly was the intention
when the lawe to this end were enacted; but
unfortunately, as many victims can testify, the
object was not attained. The county jail in the
city of New York is never free of prisoners detained for debt; and it is not uncommon to find
from fifty to seventy five debtors, so called, confined therein, some of whom have been kept
there for years. Instances of imprisonment for
claims as small as twenty dollars are not infrequent. Cruei hardship is constantly inflicted
in this manner; and it is due the unfortunate
subjects of such outrage that the laws regulating imprisonment on civil process be thoroughly revised, and all obnoxious features expunged.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

One of the greatest hindrances to good legis-

more rigidly the authority vested in the Execu-tive in such regard. THE CONNECTICUT BOUNDARY LINE.

THE CONNECTICUT BOUNDARY LINE.

The long-standing controversy in regard to the boundary line between this State and Connecticut has finally been adjusted in accordance with the terms agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of the two States. The necessary documents have been officially exchanged by the Executives, who have also united in a petition to Congress requesting the approval and confirmation of such settlement by the United States.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION.

The importance of the duties upon which you have this day entered may be realized in some measure by reflecting that the five millions of population which the State now contains will have increased to ten millions in the next generation. Thus the laws which you enact will in a near or remote degree affect a vast constituency.

a near or remote degree affect a vast constituency.

The capital and enterprise of New York penetrate every portion of the Union and exert a
potent influence throughout the civilized world.
Every other State is thus made tributary to her
growth, and her metropolis is fast becoming a
commercial centre of the first magnitude. The
past career of the State, grand as it is, will be
ectipsed by her future development if good government can be assured. Whatever you may do
to lighten the public burdens will go far to promote this great end.

The honor and welfare of the State are thus
committed to your care; its treasury placed in
your keeping. You have taken a solemn oath to
support the Constitution and faithfully to discharge the duties involved to the best of your
ability. May you be so enlightened and directed
by Divine wisdom that this sacred obligation,
with all it implies, will be fully discharged.

Tracing Stelen Bonds.

Tracing Stolen Bonds. QUEBEC, P. Q., Jan. 4.—J. H. Barton, accused of having stolen a \$1,000 United States bond, was before the Police Court to-day, and remanded for three days on application of R. J. Bradley, representing Mr. Kenny of Pensacola, owner of the stoem securities. It seems that \$6,950 worth of these bonds were stolen in New York, from Mr. Kenny's room in the United States Hotel. A \$50 bond recently sold in Montreal is one of the stolen ones, bearing the same number. Another one is that or \$1,050, offered in this city. The persons who bought the \$500 bond in Montreal paid for it in Exchange Bank I life, marked with an M. Most of the money found in Bar. on's possession is of the same description.

gostions and advice of the Nate Board of Health, it is believed that much good will be accomplished.

MIGHATION.

The volume of emigration from Europe during the last year has been larger than in any year since 1854. As a rule the persons inneed have been of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those may be a seen of a character superior to those of their families. Commentably for themselves or their families of those who came siserage or third class and charged at the State Emigrant Dead of the port of New York from foreign countries from Jan. 1 to Dec 1, 1880, was 353,45. The number admitted during the above period to the State Emigrant Beeling and Dead of the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital and the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital and the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital and the institutions. Of these 529 are sick in the institutions, of these 529 are sick in the institutions. Of these 529 are sick in the institutions of the season of the state of the season of the season of the commentation of the commentation of the propriety of relieving the State Emigrant Period State white the season of the season of the commentation of the propriety of relieving the State and the State Emigrant Period State white the season of the propriety of relieving the State and the State Emigrant Period State white the state and the State Emigrant Period State white the state and the State Emigrant Period State white the state and the State Emigrant Period State white the state and the State Emigrant Period State white the state and the State Emigrant Period State white the State and the State Emigrant Period State white the State and the State Emigrant Period State white the State and the State Emigrant Period State white the State and the State Emigrant Per

CAMERONITES ASTONISHED.

STATE SENATOR DECLINING TO TAKE THE IRONCLAD OATH. fare Exhibition of Conscience in the Penn-

Spivania Senate What Might Happen Should it Become Epidemic in Both Houses, HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The organization of the Pennsylvania Legislature to-day was simply the confirmation of the officers agreed upon last night by the Republican caucuses, and the ease with which some most disreputable selections have been imposed upon the party discourage the confidence expressed last night in some quarters that a bolt on the Senatorial election might be organized to the unhorsing of the Camerons. Gov. Hoyt's message, the first that he has communicated to the Legislature, is very long, the most notable and original feature of it being the urgent recommendation for the establishment of a better system of reformatory institutions for youthful criminals and paupers in Pennsylvania. The reformatory in Eimira, N. Y., is especially commended as an exemplary insti-tution. The refunding of the State debt at reduced interest is urged; also a diversion to the current expenses of large revenues that now go into the sinking fund and which have bred

current expenses of large revenues that now go into the sinking fund and which have bred such scandals in the Pennsylvania State Treasury management for years.

A sensation occurred in the Senate to-day, when Eckley B. Coxo, the new Democratic Senator from Luzerne, came to be sworn in Instead of glibly taking the ironelad oath required by the new Constitution, "that he had not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure his nomination or election, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law." Mr. Coxe declined to be sworn, and made a statement in explanation of his refusal. He said that he had not been aware that the effect of the oath was so stringent as it is until he examined the act of 1874, passed to expressly declars what were authorized expenses. These were limited by the act to expenses for printing, traveiling, and diaseminating information to the public, political meetings, demonstrations, and conventions. He had devoted money to the usual election expenses, and thought it was not used to corrupt voters; it was spent for other purposes than those expressly authorized by the act; hence he could not conscientiously take the constitutional oath.

Mr. Coxe is a rich man of very high character, with extensive railroad and mining interests. He made a hard fight in a close district, with a large purchasable element to contend with, and beat a popular opponent. But no such obstruction was anticipated to his useful membership, and his avowed embarrassing position created much sympathy for him. The Senate adjourned, and it is said that Senators of both parties have been wrestling with him, to convince him that his construction of the act is too severe. It is doubtful if one official in ten who secures place in Pennsylvania with any strungle could take the oath hours, and the candidates for the United States Senate fear that if Mr. Coxe's example should be contarious and conscience become epidemic both

## AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Henschel's Second Vocal Recital.

The series of entertainments, four in number, under the title of Vocal Recitals, are really chamber concerts of a very refined and high order of excellence. Indeed, Mr. Henschel has set his standard so high that it seems certain he is better content to address himself to an audience of musicians and amateurs than to one of mere pleasure seekers. He was assisted last evening by. Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood, the pianist, who, so far from lowering this standard, actually raised it, taking for his subjects such masterpleces of difficulty and abstruse thought as Bach's Chromatic Fantasie and Fugne and Schumann's Fantasia, opus 17. Neither of these are much played in concert. They present difficulties that are appalling to most players. The former is much more frequently heard than the latter.

For, through all its complications and romanticism, one who listens reverently will see the hand of genius.

Mr. Sherwood played both the compositions with great earnestness, broadth, fire, and remarkable technique.

Mr. Henschel sang several little sequences of song by different composure. One by Beethoven, a Liederkreis, entilled. "To the far off Beloved One." Franz Schubert's "Maid of the Mill," a series of seven songs, and finally three songs by Johannes Brahms. All of these he gave with that entire freedom, thoroughness of acquaintance, and sympathy with the matter in hand that distinguishes all that Mr. Henschel does. He is always as much at ease in the songs as though he had composed them himself, and no one is inclined to dispute his interpretation of them any more than they would that of the suthor. We have never found in Mr. Henschel's voice a specially sympathetic quality of tone. It is a case in which intelligence makes the singer. And yet not that alone, for there is also a fine vibrant and noble voice of great compass and power; and, on the whole, no such satisfactory interpreter of the German Lied has been heard here as Mr. Henschel.

Contents of The Weekly Sun.

THE WEERLY SUN, published this morning, contains:

The Cold Snap—Severest Weather Experienced for Many Years—Reports from All Parts of the Country: The Irish Troubles—Trials of the Traversors—The Island to be Overrun with British Troops—Rifles for Irishmen Sent Surrectitionsly from Striningham Workshops. West Varginal Vigilants—Sencking Outrages by a Band Organized to Enforce Law. That \$5,500,000 Award—Frank Alleged in the Fishery Claims for which we Faid so Much; Sitting Buil and his Indians: A New Raifrood Enterprise. The Nation's Expensive Botanical Garden at Wachington; The Census Returns; The War in South Africa; Russian Repulse in Ava. The Great Hyde. Estate—A Vast Fortune that Vanished when the Botanical Sentence, Mr. Reinter As a Laughts, The Apounted Conference, Mr. Reinter As a Laughts, The Apounted Conference of New York Lexistance—The Governor's Message: Notice of New Bonks—Two American Newtonian Health of the Part of the New York Lexislature—The Governor's Message: Notice of New Bonks—Two American New York Lexislature—The Governor's Message: Notice of New Bonks—Two American News; The Great Paris Mass Ballad of Annoise Dances; Story, Mrs. Van Steen, Counting Latest Feleraphic News; Notes on Science and Industry; Ladies Department, Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

The Weskey Story Story Leadies Department, Many Columns of Editorial Articles and Agricultural Matter; Financial Intelligence, and Markets.

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The Weskey Story Story Leadies Department of the news of the week from all parts of the United States and the American Continued to the July December 100 and the American Continued the July Paris of the United States and the American Continued to July Paris of the United States and the American Continued to th THE WEERLY SUN, published this morning.

the American continent. Copies in wrappers ready for mailing to the old country may be had at the deak of our publication office. Price four cents. For sale by all news-dealers in city and country.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange-Sales Jan. 4. SRITED STATES, STATE, AND CITT BONDS IN \$1,000pt. DO R. M. S. 18. 125 CORN. SOURCE STORY.

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Tuesdat, Jan. 4.

The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced in nearly all the active fancies; but the first call developed general weakness, especially loward its close, when Western Union, which had brought 84%, dropped to 82%; Lake Shore, from 130%, soid at 12%; and others yielded 1602 % cent. Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific, however, were comparatively steady. Between calls prices further declined, but there was a recovery for Lake Shore. The second board was stronger, with considerable activity, and the final dealings were very excited and buoyant. The more important chances for the day were as follows: Advanced—New York Central, I.W. Kansaa and Texas, 2; Ontario and Western, 3; Northwestern common, 2%; St. Paul common, 1; Michigan Central, 24; Western Union, 3%; Canada Southern, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, 14; Delawne, Lackawanna and Western, 20; Eric and Western, N; Reading, 25; Union Pacific, 34; Eric, 15; Jersey Central, 24; Pacific Mall, 14; Denver and Rio Grande, 3; Central Pacific, 14; Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, 14; Iron Mountain, 2.

Governments were quiet, but there was an important movement in Tennessee issues. Railroad bonds were slow of sale, and were generally lower, but there was a further advance in C., C. and Ind. Central issues. Eric juniors closed bigher. Money on call, 466 % central closing at 4. The exports from New York the past week were valued at \$7,648,993.

Sterling exchange closed weak at 98% for 60-day, and 99% for sight.

Sterling exchange closed weak at 98% for 60-day, and 99% for sight. Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$103,360; customs, \$562,596. About \$300,000 of 6s of 1880 were sent in to Tressurer Giffillan for redemption. Since the passage of the enabling act, seventeen months ago, \$118.534,100 of bonds have been redeemed.

ago, \$13.534.100 of bonds have been redeemed.

The subscriptions to the Northern Pacific Railroad loan, here and in London, are reported to exceed, in the aggregate, the amount offered. The list here has been closed, and that in London will close to-morrow.

The Reading companies have interest falling due this month on various obligations, amounting to slightly over \$1,400,000. It is announced as the intention of the receivers to pay the interest on all the old mortgage stering scrip, and obligations of the railroad that are superior to the general mortgage bonds, also on the Susquedanna Canal bonds, but payment of interest on the general mortgage and the Coal and Iron Company's loans has been deferred. The amount of interest being met is about \$500,000.

The Mosers. McCalmont write to the London

in this manner; and its due the unfortunate subjects of such outrage that the laws regular ting imprisonment on civil process be thoroughly revised, and all obnoxious features expunged.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LEGISLATION.
One of the greatest hindrances to good legislation consists of the fact that the time and attention of members are too much occupied with the consideration of a multitude of ineignificant local and private bills. These are present by special interests, and to a great extent interfere with measures of general import, and offent to the prejudice of the public good. A specific constitutional amendment was recently adopted to the prejudice of the public good. A specific of subject to the prejudice of the public good. A specific of subject to the prejudice of the public good in the fact that the time and recently adopted to a great extent interfere with measures of general import, and offent to the prejudice of the public good. A specific of subject to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private provide of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good and private provided the public good and private to the prejudice of the public good a

to the conclusion that a change is necessary. President Gowen and the presont Board of Directors ought not further to press such important financial operations until after the election."

This protest apparently had no effect. Mr. F. B. Gowen has cabled Vice-President Keim of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as follows: "Contract signed and \$2.058.000 deposited as guarantee by a good bank representing the syndicate, who agree to take at full issue price, without commissions, all of the deferred income bonds not taken by shareholders and bondholders, the latter having the right to apply on account of whatever is left by shareholders who are entitled literally to their strict quots. This insures success and saves the company over half a million in commissions. Prospectus issued here to-night. Subscription opened in London and Paris Thursday. I am satisfied can sell \$20.000.000 part. A new 5 we cents at 140 and part. B' at par, which will provide funds to pay deferred coupons, scrip income mortgage bonds, arrears, sinking funds of improvement mortgage loan and general mortgage loan, receivers' certificates and interest arrears, all of which can be accomplished within four weeks."

In the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia this morning. Indee Bullar general

est arrears, all of which can be accomplished within four weeks."

In the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, this morning, Judge Butler granted the preliminary injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from interfering with the wires and offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company along the route of the railroad, until the case can be fully heard in the same court before Judges McKennan and Butler on the 17th last.

The first installment of 20 % cent, upon subscriptions to the Mexican National Railway Company is called forto-merrow. Transactions in the subscriptions at 3 to 3 % W cent, premium are reported.

Mosses, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of

Messrs, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of Messrs, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of Mossrs, Wella, Fargo & Co.'s annual report of the practous metals produced west of the Mis-souri River, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco by axpress from the west coast of Mexico, aggregates; Gold, \$33,522,182; silver, \$40,005,304; lead, \$5,752,390; copper, \$898,000. Colorado leads with a total of \$21,284,989; California follows with \$18,276,160; Nevada, \$15,031,166; Utah, \$9,450,933; Arizans, 44,472,471. In comparison with the product for 1879, California shows an increase in sold of \$759,579 and a decrease in silver of \$360,873. Nevada shows a total falling off of \$6,966,093.

Nevada shows a total failing off of \$6,996,093.

Nevada shows a total failing off of \$6,996,093.

The Chanceller of New Jersey to-day denied, without costs, the bill filled by the United New Jersey Railroad and Campany, in which they asked for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Standard Oil Company, a foreign corperation, from laying any pipe either on or under their railroad track, on the draw of their railroad bridge over the Hackensack River, or in any way interfering with or occupying the railroad track. The Chanceller said that the complainants do not appear to be entitled to the injunction, because the pipe was already laid when the bill was filed. "The franchises of the complainants." he added, "obviously cannot be construed into a monopoly of transporation so as to exclude all competition, by whatever means, in the transportation of goods for hire, and the object of the oil company appears to be the conveyance, by means of the pipe, of its own goods alone. The oil company appears to have acted, in laying the pipe in the river, entirely without authority; indeed, it does not pretend to have any. The case presented, however, does not as before shown, warrant the granting of a preliminary injunction.

Corner Middling nolands, 12c., do. Onlis, 124c.; gost criticary updands, 105c.; sales, 872 bales, Putures seem 7(26) points insider, closing at 12 bales, Putures seem 7(26) points insider, closing at 12 bales, or or property, 12 bales, Ordinary
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Phorystons.—Park was again quiet, and no quotable changes of note occurred; the speculative as well as export demands are very slow sales on the spot 300 bbls. old mess, \$12.74,9815. for frittere delivery up sales, February, \$13.00,9814. March, \$13.74,9814. Macon, beef, and beef hams have been quiet and unchanged. Cut means closed irregular and unchanged. Cut means (closed irregular and unchanged. Cut means (1000 ma rib beliles, 12 hs. 74,975,c. 10 hs. 50.00 boxes do. 14 hs. 75,c. 305 pickled hams 12 hoxes do. 14 hs. 75,c. 305 pickled hams. 200 N. F. Cent. 151(16) 1715
430 N. F. Ev. 150(2025)
1800 North. Fac. . 54(2025)
1800

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 4.—Receipts of beeves 92 car loads or 1.535 head. Trade was not brisk, and the offerings were not all sold; but dealers rated prices about the same as reported yasterday, and sales of common to good afters were made at 85.6313.6c. % %. to 57 %. Exporters used 250 head. Shipments to-day, 206 live cattle. Dressed beet firm at 760c. % in for common to good afters. So head shipments to-day, 206 live cattle. Dressed beet firm at 760c. % in for grassers, and 56.6c. for veals. Receipts of calves, 100. Not much doing, but a fair in quiry at 25.635.6c. % in for grassers, and 56.6c. for veals. Receipts of sheeh and lamins, 19 ear loads, or 3.550 head. Market a trifle more active at lover fairnes, with sales of common to extra \$1.000 pt 4.000 head. As a color of the color of Live Stock Market

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIAPURE ALMADIC THE DAY. Sandy Hook...11 43;Gov. Island...12 21 Hell Gate.... 2 10

Arrived-Touspay, Jan. 4 8s New York City, Evens, Bristol.
8s Holivia, Donaldson, Glangow Dec. 24.
8s Saras agas, Cudis, Havana.
8s Scheidson, Chevalier, Botterdam.
8s Scheidson, Chevalier, Botterdam.
8s Hen Venne, Knight, Trieste.
8s Glouester, Feters, Avonmonth.
8s New York, Quick, New Orleans.
8s Newess, Hallett, Boston. New York, Quick, New Orleans.

8 Nereus, Hallett, Boston,

8 Nie Ma, Argoptson, Cooper, Colombo,

Bark Crickett, Cranch, Meccio,

Bark Crickett, Cranch, Meccio,

Bark Crickett, Cranch, Meccio,

Bark Audacia, Soaris, Pernambacc.

Bark Audacia, Soaris, Pernambacc.

Bark Auderica, Armatrony, Antigua,

Bark Cleoryiotia, Shaall, Legborn,

Bark Listel Wright, Wolle, Marseilles,

Bark Revening Star, Givan, Guantanamo,

Bark Ross Madra, Lebodis, Newry,

Bark Lister, Gellettch, Cape Town,

Bark Ross Madra, Lebodis, Newry,

Bark Lister, Gellettch, Cape Town,

Bark Englic, Thranich, Rotterdam,

Brig Enigma, Walter, Rottordam,

Brig Carlo, Lauro, Lisbon,

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Buther, St. Pierce,

Abstract Oct.

ridow of the services will take place at St. Mary's Church, Funcral services will take place at St. Mary's Church, O. Classon av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. CREAM.—On Monday, Jan. 3, George W. Cream, saed on Classon av. Brooklyn. Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. CREAM —On Monday, Jan. 3, George W. Cream, aged 50 years.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, corner of Fulton av. and Downing st., Brooklyn, Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, Jan. 8, Henry Douglass of New York city, in the 53th year of his age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, 50 Irving place, New York city, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock.
FLANARIAN.—On Monday, Jan. 3, at the residence of her sister. Catherine Keys. 151 West 51st st., Mary Finnagan, native of the parish of Critis, Queen's County, Ireland, widow of the late Join Fisnagan.
Services, with solemn requem mass, at the Cathedral, 5th av., Wednesday, 5th inst, at 10 A. M.; thence to Calvary Cemutery for interment.
JOHNSTON.—Jan. 4, James Johnston of the parish of tempo, County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged to years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend the fameral them the first, at 2 T. M., from his late residence, 545 E. KENNEY.—On Monday, Jan. 3, Elizabeth Kenney, in the 70th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the foneral trom her late residence, 634 West 52d 84, on Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 2 P. M.
Ligifful All.—Jan. 4, Wisham A. Lighthall, in the 70th year of her her late, as a 2 o'clock, from Dr. Scudder's church, Brooklyn.
MCDEINOTT.—On Jan. 1, Mary J., eldest daughter of lingh McDermott. MctifitMortf.—On Jan. 1. Mary J., eldest daughter of light McDermott.

The friends of the family and those of her brother-injaw. Edward J. (wenz, also edicol officers and teachers of the Sixth Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the 
timeral on Wednesday, at 2 oreign, from her late residence. 133 Madison of.

MONTROS.—On Monday, Jan. 3. Mary E., wife of Lewis 
The triends and relatives of the family are respectfully 
invited to attend the innerations 121 belance; at 
MONRE.—On Monday, Jan. 3. Caroline Morse, aged 75 
years. MORRE.—On Monday, Jan. 3. Caroline Morse, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her laters-adonce, 1, 155 24 av., this (Wednesday Rifermon, at 1 object).

PRVOR—In Brookler, on Monday Jan. 3. Catherine, when the third bryon made for years of their dryon made for years of their dryon made for years (see Supplier). McDunoigh at mear Stayves and as (food Shepher), McDunoigh at, near Stayves and as (Richard Supplier). REDMIND—On Toronday Jan. 4. William Joseph Redmond, axed 8 mentile and Tallays.

Figure 17 from the cranding the 7s residence, 122 Columbia 51, on Wednesday, at hall past 1 moleck.

Special Notices.

RESNES PAIN-KILLING MAGIC OIL, A120c. Now, and one dollar a bottle, curve rheumation, pains in dead, seles, book, chest, aboutiers, and binds, bothache, carache, &. A. Pour propie med not with ore aborter if they will obtain one bottle of this cancely. Soul by druggists. Wholesale depot, 60 Millist av St.

RIVIERE, GARDRAT & CO.'S CELE-BRATER brands v. S. L. F. extending grand changered Brandy 20.30 by Optima exting Changered Brandy, 82 bot Bottled at Capture they are they are and quality-ficiation & Strick E. T. do we District, CAMMEYER & T. do w

"IRISH PLAX THREADS," TAILORS AND SHORMAKERS MAKING CUSTOM WORK DEMAND

PRINT PLAN TUREADS. OSMUNS PREPARED COD LIVER OIL AND LIME is the BEST SUBDICINE for the LUNGS, there Coughts and Code 200 and \$1. 19 7th av.